"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPERT, Z. [Lippert, Z.], inzh. (Praga); MEDEK, R. (Praga)

Conic cogwheels with screw teeth, and milling heads made with the aid of universal metal-cutting tools. Mashinostroene 11 no.4:17-22 Ap '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPICH, Laszlo

Measuring and topographic instruments in civil engineering. Geod.kart. (EEAI 9:5)
12 no.1:41-45 '60.
(Civil engineering) (Topographic surveying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPICH, Laszlo

Taxation problems of works on expropriation plans. Geod kart 12 no.4: 274-278 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Hungary--Geodesy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPICH, Laszlo; MOLNAR, Pal; PASZTHY, Miklos

Surveying and tracing works in connection with wire-rope ways. Geod kart 13 no.1:22-25 '61. (EEAI 10:6)
(Wire-rope transportation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPICH, Laszlo

Expropriation operations. Geod kart 13 no.2:115-119 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPING, L.

(4

Belgrade, Jugoslovensko pronalazastvo, No 10, Oct 61

1. "Unresolved Problems in Inventorship," [illegible], engineer, Zagreb; pp 1-3.

2. "Craftsmanship and Inventorship," Josip [illegible], Zagreb; pp 3-4.

3. "Decree Establishing the Center for Promotion of Activities of Inventors," Bora [illegible]; pp [illegible]

4. "Inventorship and Astronautics," Leonid LIPPING, Zagreb; pp 10-16.

— 1/1 —

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPING, L.

(6)

Belgrade, *Jugoslovenski pronalazastvo*, No 11, Nov 61

1. "Inventorship Viewed from the Standpoint of [illegible]," [illegible] President of the People's Republic of Croatia [illegible] (Savez) of the Association of Yugoslav Inventors (Udruzenje Jugoslovenskih pronalazaca) [illegible]

2. "Inventorship and Astronautics," Leonid LIPPING, [illegible] pp 7-11.

3. "Activity of the Club of Technique and Rationalization in the Iron Works "Lenin" [Krakow, Poland]," Damian [illegible], engineer, President of the Aktiv of Inventors and Rationalizers (Aktiv pronalazaca i racionalizatora) of the Iron [illegible] pp 11-13.

4. "Procedure and Device for the Calculation of the Value of Goods," [illegible] ZAKOVIC; pp 19-25.

— 1/1 —

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

1. LIPPING, V. O.

2. USSR (600)

3. Horse Breeding

4. "From the History of Russian horse breeding." V. O. Vitt. Reviewed by V. O. Lipping. Konevodstvo, No. 11 - 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.

Use of double resonance in studying the spectra of nuclear magnetic resonance. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no.1:125-128 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.; SYUGIS, A. [Sugis, A.]

Side band spin-generator with phase-synchronized modulation frequency. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no.1:129-132 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.; LUYGA, P. [Luiga, P.]

Nonuniformity of gas flow in preparative gas chromatography. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:246-254 '65.

Loading factor and condensation in preparative gas chromatography. Ibid.:255-257 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted June 29, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

SINIVEE, V.; LIPPMAA, E.

Weak perturbing radiofrequency field effects in nuclear magnetic double resonance. Part 1. Izv.AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:258-265 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Cybernetics.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LUIGA, P.; LIPPMAA, E.

Use of the thermal pulse method in preparative gas chromatography. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:305-306 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted March 17, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.; PUSKAR, Yu.; ALLA, M.; STUGIS, A. [Sugis, A.]

Use of nuclear magnetic double resonance with a weak perturbing ("tickling") field in determining the mutual disposition of energy levels in a spin system. Part 1. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:306-307 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted March 17, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

PAST, Ya. [Past, J.]; LIPPMAA, E.; OLIVSON, A.

Use of the modulation of the magnetic field in nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry of carbon-13. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:308 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted March 20, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.; OLIVSON, A.; PAST, Ya. [Past J.]

Nuclear magnetic resonance in carbon-13. Part 1. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no.3:473-486 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E.; PUSKAR, Yu. [Puskar, J.]; ALLA, M.

Use of the method of double intermuclear magnetic resonance (INDOR) in studying the nuclear Overhauser effect. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no.3:487-489 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

SINIVEE, V.; LIPPMAA, E.

Effects of a weak perturbing radio-frequency field in double nuclear magnetic resonance. Part 2. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no. 4:564-568 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted July 29, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPING, V.O., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

"Artificial insemination of farm animals; manual for zootechnicians and veterinarians" by F.V. Ozhin and others. Reviewed by V.O. Lipping. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.2:89-92 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Artifical insemination)
(Ozhin, F.V. and others)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

Acidimetric determination of phenols. E. T. Lippmaa (Polytech. Inst., Tallinn, Estonia). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 10, 169–74; *J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 157–62(1955) (Engl. translation).—Phenols, enols, and carboxylic acids were titrated in a specially designed high-frequency conductometric app. As solvent a mixt. of diethylamine (tech., contg. approx. 30% triethylamine) 450, diethylformamide 350, pyridine 200 ml., and thymol 1 g. was used. The titrant was 0.3*N* K methylate prepd. from pyridine 340, benzene 30, MeOH 103 ml., and K 13 g. M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

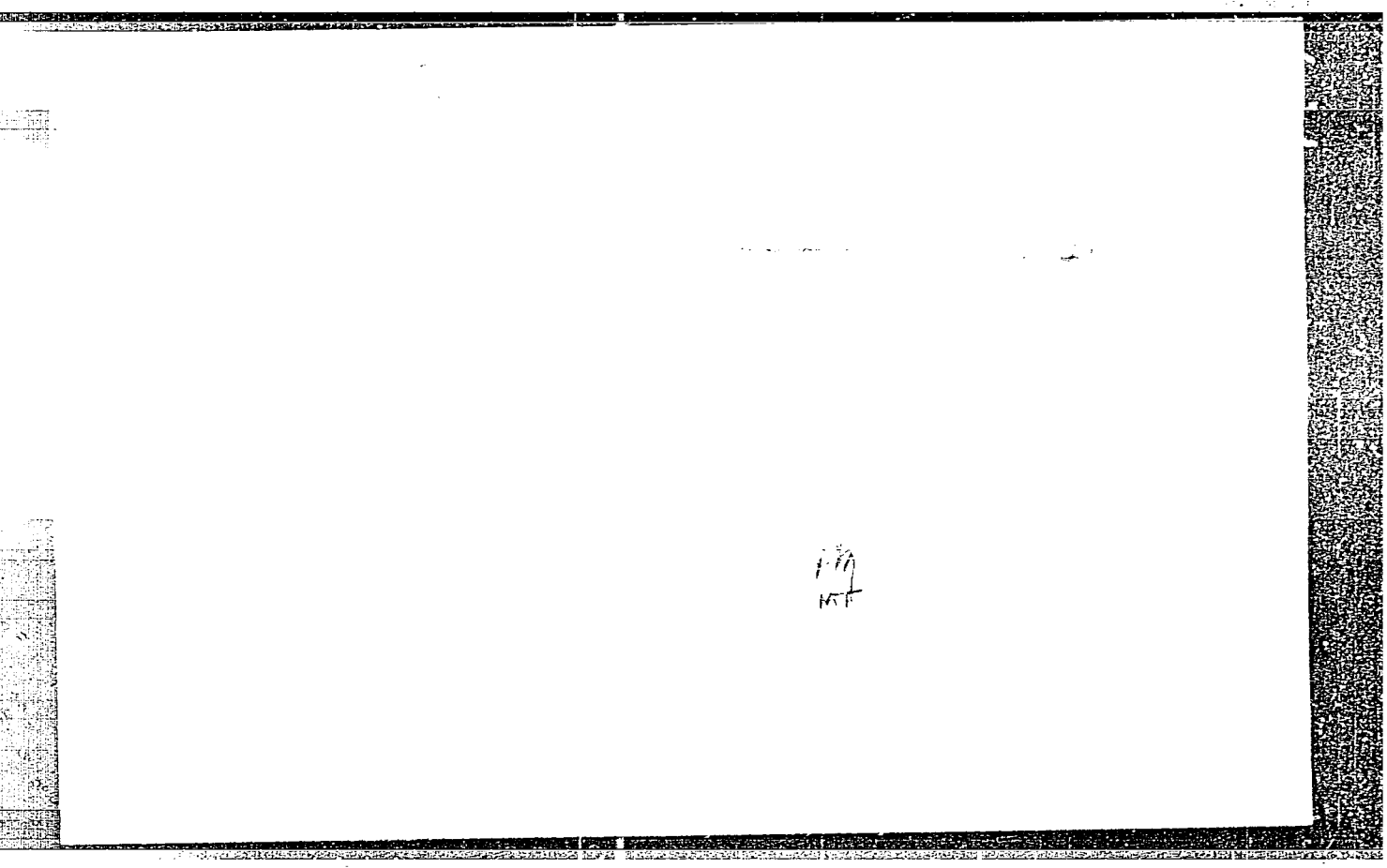
LIPPMAA, E. T.

LIPPMAA, E. T.: "The dynamics of the isolation of products of thermal decomposition of Estonian oil shale." Min Higher Education USSR. Tallin Polytechnic I"st. Tallin, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No 32, 1956. Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA, E. T.

1445. STRUCTURE OF THE HYDROCARBON PORTION OF KEROGEN FROM ESTONIAN SHALE. Aarna, A.Ya. and Lippmaa, E.T. (Zh. prikl. Khim. [illegible] Moscow), 1957, vol. 30, [illegible]; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1957, [illegible] 13369). A Kerogen concentrate obtained by centrifuging a [illegible] solution was (a) diazotized with p-nitrobenzenediazonium [illegible] and with 2,4,6-trinitrobenzenediazonium sulphate; (b) [illegible] solution of paraformaldehyde in concentrated hydrochloric acid [illegible] with mercuric acetate. Methods a, b, and c [illegible] 0.16, and 0.23 equivalents of aromatic rings [illegible]. These findings together with previous tests show [illegible] 0.46 equivalent of the oxygen in kerogen was in the aromatic ring; [illegible] and were formed during the initial decomposition of kerogen. [illegible] aliphatic double bonds were present; 0.16 equivalent of oxygen was in the form of carbonyls. The carbon distribution in kerogen consists, [illegible], of 19% in aromatic rings, 50-75% in naphthenic rings, and 6-31% in the paraffinic chains.

C.A.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPMAA,

AARNA, A.Ya. [Aarna, A.J.]; LIPPMAN, E.T.; PALUOYA, V.T. [Paluoja, V.T.]

Properties of neutral oxygen compounds of shale tar. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:139-146 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Kivioli--Oil shales--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

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L 14819-65 EWT(l)/EEC(t) Peb IJP(c)/AFWL/SSD/AS(mp)-2/RAEM(c)/RAEM(i)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AR3004149 S/0272/63/000/006/0142/0142

SOURCE: RZh. Metrologiya i izmer. tekhn. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 6.32.1120

AUTHOR: Lippmaa, E.T.

TITLE: A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer of high resolving power, equipped with spin stabilization

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekh. in-ta, A, no. 195, 1962, 65-77

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, magnetic resonance spectrometer, high resolution spectrometer, spin stabilization, spectrometer design

TRANSLATION: The article describes a spectrometer with spin stabilization of the ratio of frequency to magnetic field intensity, designed at the Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tallin Polytechnical Institute). The author discusses the theoretical principles of the stabilization method, presents shematic illustrations of the entire instrument and its individual components, and discusses the operation of the spin generator. Spectra of the same materials, obtained with and without the spin stabilizer, are evaluated comparatively. Bibl. with 35 titles; 6 illustrations. M. Mekler

Card 1/2

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L 14819-65
ACCESSION NR: AR3004149

SUB CODE: NP, OP ENCL: 00

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

L 3539-66 EWT(l)/EPF(c)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WW/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5015747 UR/0023/65/000/001/0129/0132

AUTHORS: Lippmaa, E.; Sugis, A. (Syugis, A.)

TITLE: Investigation of the sideband spin generator with phase synchronized modulation frequency

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 129-132

TOPIC TAGS: stabilizer, spin resonance, nuclear resonance, epr spectrometry, signal generator

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a spin generator operating at 40 Mc, with a modulation frequency of 5 or 10 kcs, in which the modulation frequency is phase-synchronized with an external stable frequency to make it possible to use the generator for experiments with double resonance. The generator is used as a stabilizer in a nuclear double resonance spectrometer. A block diagram of the spin generator is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The audio-frequency signal (5 or 10 kcs) from the high-frequency phase detector is clipped in a

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015747

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diode limiter, filtered, and applied to the modulation coils through a power amplifier. To hold the modulation frequency constant, the filtered audio signal is fed to a phase detector where it is compared with a very stable audio signal from a quartz oscillator. The output voltage is applied to a parametric diode of the high-frequency oscillator, whose frequency was made to follow exactly the variations of the magnetic field. The stabilization coefficient at 10 kcs is 1250 and increases with decreasing operating frequency; it falls to 70 per cent of its initial value at 250 cps. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Institute kibernetiki AN ESSR (Institute of Cybernetics, AN ESSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jan65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 011

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015747

ENCLOSURE: 01

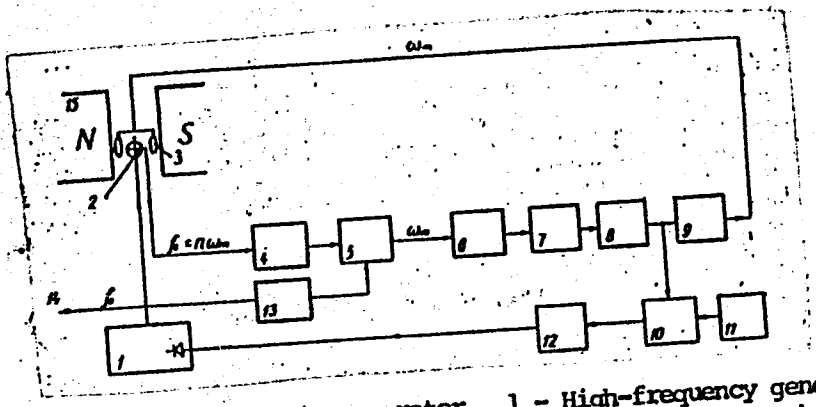

Fig. 1. Block diagram of spin generator. 1 - High-frequency generator, 2 - crossed coils, 3 - modulation coils, 4 - hf amplifier, 5 - phase detector, 6 - lf amplifier, 7 - diode limiter, 8 - filter, 9 - input stage of lf amplifier, 10 - phase detector, 11 - lf quartz generator, 12 - filter, 13 - phase shifter, 14 - hf output, 15 - electromagnet.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

ACC NR: AT7005782 SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/66/000/238/0003/0018

AUTHORS: Kukk, P. L.; Syugis, A. Yu.; Varvas, Yu. A.; Lippmaa, E. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the noise spectrum of polycrystalline cadmium sulfide

SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 238, 1966. Sbornik statey po khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Collection of articles on chemistry and chemical engineering), no. 15, 3-18

TOPIC TAGS: noise spectrum, noise, photoelectric effect, photoresistor, photodiode, photoconductor, cadmium sulfide / S-092 photoresistor

ABSTRACT: The noise spectrum of polycrystalline cadmium sulfide photoresistor S-092 was investigated. This work supplements the results of Yu. A. Varvas and P. L. Kukk (Trudy TPI, seriya A, No. 230, str. 109, 1965). A brief literature survey of pertinent papers dealing with the theory of experimental determination of noise in CdS photoresistors is presented, and a schematic of the experimental installation is included. The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). It was found that the noise photocurrent in the resistor S-092 may be represented by the expression

$$S_i = \text{const.}\, U^{\gamma} \varphi^{\beta} f^{-\alpha},$$

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ACC NR: AT7005782

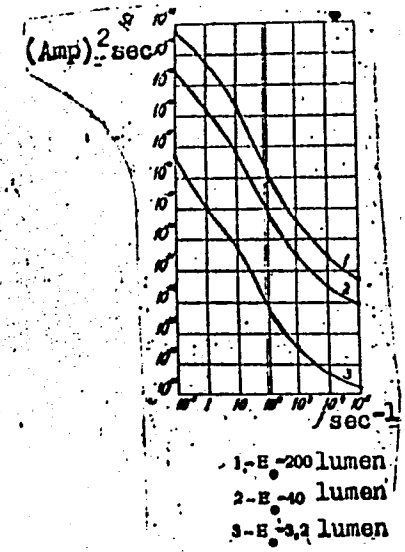

Fig. 1. Noise spectrum density S_i as a function of the light intensity E_0 and of noise frequency f

where U is the imposed voltage, ϕ - the light density in watts/cm^2, and f - the frequency of the incident light. It was found that the particular position of the measuring electrodes had no noticeable effect on the shape of the noise spectrum. Orig. art. has: 8 graphs and 10 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 061

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

HOMMIK, K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KALJUMAE, H., inzh. gidrotekhn.; KASK, R., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KATUS, A., inzh. lesnogo khoz.; KILDEMAA, K., kand. geogr. nauk; KURKUS, J., agronom; LIPPMAA,A., inzh. gidrotekhn.; PANT, R., prepodavatel', agronom; RAIG, V., inzh. gidrotekhn.; REMMEL, A., inzh.melior.; TALPSEPP,E., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SOOSAAR, V., inzh., lesnogo khoz.; STERNFELD,R., inzh. stroit.; TOMINGAS, E., inzh. melior.; KARUS, G., red.; RAUD, M., red.; VAHTRE, I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for soil improvement] Maaparanduse kasiraamat. Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus. Vol.1. [Fundamentals of soil improvement] Maaparanduse alused. 1962. 473 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Soils)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPOCZY, B.

"What is the influence of the quantity of precipitation on acorn production?" p. 149.

AZ ERDO. (Orszagos Erdeszeti Egyesulet). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPOMAN, Maria; NOWICKI, Boleslaw

Attempt to estimate the breeding value of cow families. Prace nauk roln i lesn 12 no.4:57-74 '62 [publ. '63]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPPONEN, V.I., gornyy inzh.; TEOKHAROV, N.B., gornyy inzh.; TSOY, V.Ch., gornyy inzh.

Attachment for balancing parts. Gor. zhur. no.5:69 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Balancing of machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

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Reactions of aliphatic nitro compounds. X. Formation of the hexahydropyrimidine ring using 1-nitropropane, formaldehyde, and ammonia. Tadeusz Urbański, Zbigniew Biernacki, and Ewa Lipsak. *Roczniki Chem.* 28, 169-73 (1954)(English summary); cf. preceding abstr.—$PrNO_2$, CH_2O, and NH_3 in a 1:3:3 molar ratio at 95-6° for 1.5 hrs. give 3% *5-nitro-2-ethylhexahydropyrimidine* (I), m. 159-60°. A 12.5% yield of I is obtained by dissolving 55 g. 2-nitro-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol in 120 ml. 25% NH_3, extg. with C_6H_6 for several weeks and treating with alc. HCl to obtain I.HCl, m. 159°, which reacts with 20% $NaNO_2$ to give the *1,3-dinitroso* deriv., m. 116°. Boiling this with HCl gives the dihydrochloride of I, m. 157-8°. XI. **A new derivative of tetrahydro-1,3-oxazine with nitromethane, formaldehyde, and benzylamine.** Tadeusz Urbański and Daniela Górne. *Ibid.* 175-81.—One mole of $(HOCH_2)_2CNO_2$ and 1 mole of benzylamine with app. 3 moles of 30% CH_2O at 15° warmed for 3 hrs. at 65°; after the initial reaction subsides there is obtained 42% *5-nitro-5-hydroxymethyl-3-benzyltetrahydro-1,3-oxazine* (I), m. 142-4°. To 7.5 g. I, and 4 g. NaOH in 20 H_2O is slowly added 39 ml. 30% H_2O_2 at 20°, the mixt. stirred for 1 hr., decompd. with HOAc, extd. with Et_2O, and evapd. Treatment of the oily residue with alc. HCl gives 2 g. *5-nitro-3-benzyltetrahydro-1,3-oxazine-HCl*, m. 210-12°. I (4 g.) reduced with 3.5 moles H in the presence of Pd gives the *5-amino* deriv. Chester Placek

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

MIHAILESCU, Matei; MUNTEANU, E.; LIPSCHUTZ, G.

The role of inguino-iliac adenectomies in the course and treatment of tuberculous osteoarthritis and synovitis of the lower limb. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.4:25-27 O-D '59.

1. Surgical Hospital for Bone Tuberculosis, Bucharest.
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surgery)
(SYNOVITIS, surgery)
(LYMPH NODES, surgery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, A.M., inzh.

Membrane-type flexible sensitive elements for power compensated differential manometer pickups. Priborostroenie no. 10: 30-33 O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

S/119/60/000/06/14/016
B014/B014

AUTHOR: Lipshits, A. M., Engineer

TITLE: All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Use of Elastic Sensitive Elements in Instrument Construction

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6, pp. 31-32

TEXT: The first All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Use of Elastic Sensitive Elements in Instrument Construction took place from March 22 to 25, 1960. The lectures delivered there dealt with the present stage of the development of elastic sensitive elements, its prospects in the future, and with its theory and calculation. As is known, these sensitive elements are used in pressure gauges and pneumatic control systems, and some of their advantages and disadvantages are then described. The delegates stated that the level of theoretical investigations and the methods of calculation are still insufficient. An exhibition of elastic sensitive elements took place at the same time. Particular attention was devoted to lectures dealing with the methods of producing elastic sensitive elements. The advantageous use of sheet

Card 1/2

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materials instead of tubes for sensitive elements is stressed. A few other lectures dealt with the study and stabilization of the characteristic features of sensitive elements, and it was pointed out that new materials have been developed by the OKB and various scientific research institutes. Two new alloys for springs have been developed by the TsNIIChermet. Next, the author describes some other alloys, and points out that many new alloys are insufficiently used in industry. Finally, the main problems arising in the further development of elastic sensitive elements are summarized. These are the establishment of new design offices, supply of high-quality materials, centralization of development, standardization, specialization in the production of various sensitive elements, and the development of a usable theory.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

L 27918-66

ACC NR: AP6017711 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/010/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Lipshits, A. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Elastic diaphragm sensing elements with force compensation for differential manometer gauges

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: manometer, mechanical engineering

ABSTRACT: The author studies variations in the effective area of diaphragm elements as a function of the geometric parameters of the diaphragm in diaphragm cases based on the principle of force compensation. Diaphragm cases of this type are used for protecting the measuring units in differential manometers from unilateral overloading by excess pressure and for reducing the rigidity of sensing elements. Formulas are derived for calculating the effective area of the diaphragm element as a function of profile parameters. It was found that the effective area in diaphragm cases with a serrated profile may be increased or decreased depending on the form of corrugation used. Tests showed that a minimum change in effective area with pressure variation can be assured by using corrugations 0.25 mm deep. Diaphragm cases with radical corrugations were found to be the most effective. L. Ye. Andreyeva, T. L. Lodochnikov and A. G. Shadtin participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 62-278:621.3.083.8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, B. A.

Kashevarov, A. F.

Alaskan explorer A. F. Kashevarov. Sov. etn. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952., Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, B.A.; TOKAREV, S.A. [reviewers]; LIPS, Julius [author].

How American imperialism corrupts the negro intelligentsia ("Journey into twilight" [in German]. Julius Lips. Reviewed by B.A.Lipshits, S.A.Tokarev). Sov.etn. no.4:170-180 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Lips, Julius Ernst, 1895-1950) (United States--Negroes)
(Negroes--United States) (Howard University)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, B.A.

Collections of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography collected by Russian travellers and explorers in Alaska and California. Sbor. Muz.ant.i etn. no.16:358-369 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Alaska--Handicraft) (California--Handicraft)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

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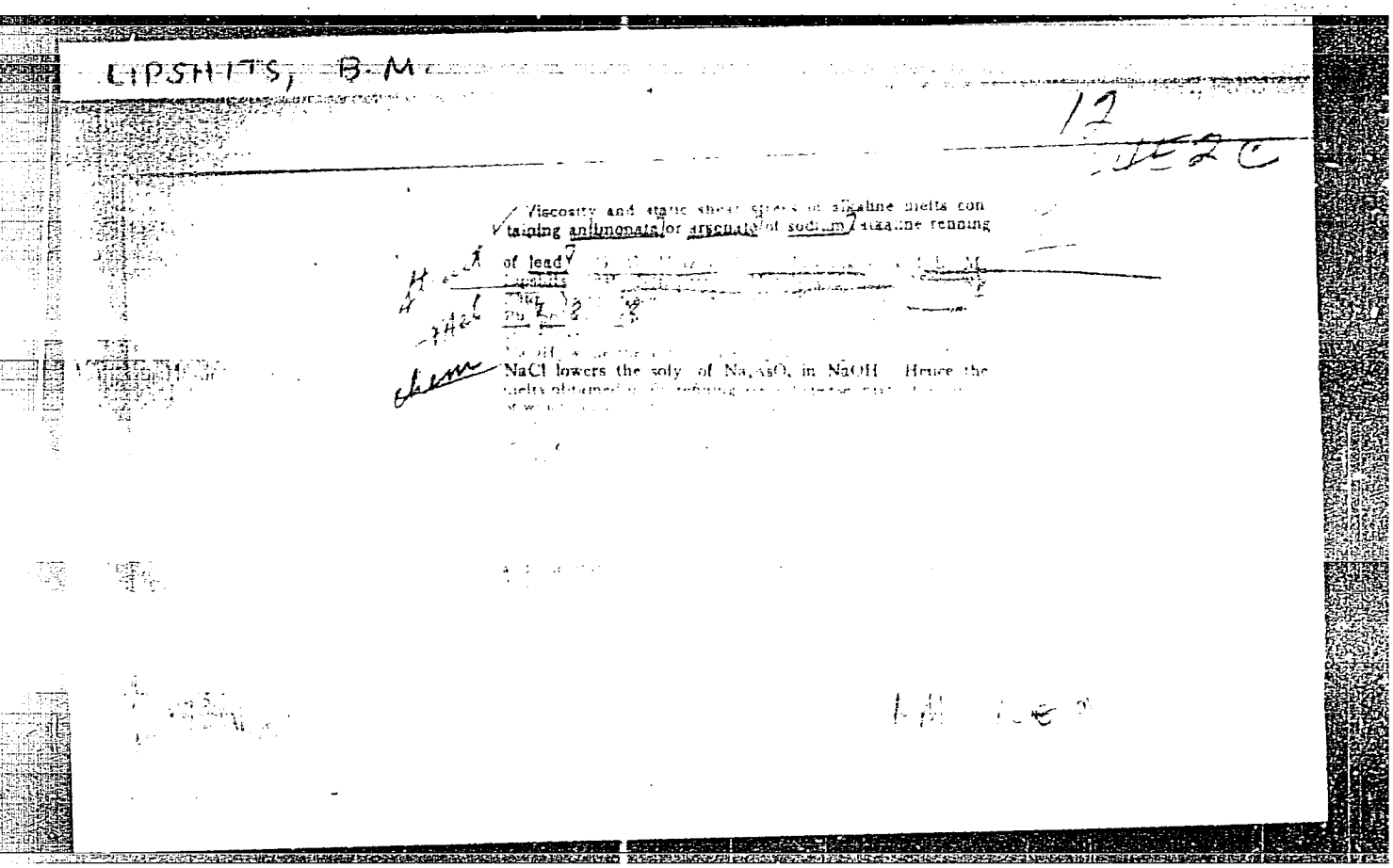

LIPSHITS, B-M

12

Viscosity and static shear stress of alkaline melts containing antimonate or arsenate of sodium or alkaline earth of lead

NaCl lowers the solv of Na_2SiO_3 in NaOH. Hence the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

Solubility of zinc oxide in aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide. K. G. Urazov, B. M. Lipshits, and V. Lovchikov. *Tsvetn. Metal.* 29, No. [illegible] (1956).

The soly. in the system Na_2O-H_2O-ZnO was detd. at 25° and 75°. The isotherms consist of 3 branches. At 25° the branches cover the ranges of 0–11.4, 11.4–24.70, and 24.70–39.64% Na_2O, and the tie lines of each branch intersect at points corresponding to the ratios of ZnO:H_2O:Na_2O of 1:0:1, 1:0:0, and 1:5:2, resp. Each branch is in equil. with the solid phases of $Zn(OH)_2$, ZnO, and $[Zn(OH)_4]Na_2 \cdot H_2O$, resp. The soly. of the first 2 phases increases with the NaOH concn. and that of the 3rd decreases. At 75° the 3 branches cover the ranges of 0–32, 33.2–44.8, and 44.8–55% Na_2O, and the tie lines of each intersect at points corresponding to ratios of ZnO:H_2O:Na_2O of 1:0:0, 1:0.5:1.5, and 1:1:2. Each is in equil. with the solid phases ZnO, $[Zn(OH)_3]Na$, and $[Zn(OH)_4]Na_2$, resp. The soly. over the 2nd and 3rd branch is given by % Zn = (440/% NaOH) + 4 and % Zn = (1240/% NaOH) − 15, resp. The soly. of ZnO at the b.p. of the solns., 131–315°, increases rapidly with the NaOH concn., passes through a max. at 56% NaOH (about 23.5% ZnO), and then decreases sharply. At the max., and beyond, the solid phase in equil. is represented by $4[2ZnO.Na_2O].3H_2O$. The presence of NaCl decreases the soly. of ZnO.

I. Bencowitz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

URAZOV, G.G.; LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Zinc removal from lead by alkalization. TSvet.met.29 no.12:33-35 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Lead--Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

406

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Lipshits, Bella Moiseyevna

Suvorovskaya, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; Titov Veleriy Ivanovich; Brodskaya, Velentina Mikhaylovna; Vasil'yev, Pavel Ivanovich; Lipshits, Bella Moiseyevna; and Elentukh, Mariya Pavlovna

Tekhnicheskiy analiz v tsvetnoy metallurgii (Technical Analysis in Nonferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 567 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Troitskaya, M.I., Pomerantsev, I.N., Kozhukova, M.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Vagina, N.S.; Ed. of Publishing House: Kosolapova, E.F.; Tech Ed.: Vaynshteyn, Ye. B.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for use in technicums giving courses in nonferrous metallurgy; it may also be used by those performing chemical analysis at plant laboratories.

COVERAGE: The book describes widely used chemical and physico-chemical methods of determining the constituents of nonferrous-metal ores, of processed-ore products, of alloys, etc.

Card 1/12

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In addition, sections are included which are devoted to assaying, fuel analysis, water analysis, quality control in electrode production, and rational analysis. For authors of individual sections and chapters, see Table of Contents. There are 98 references, of which 85 are Soviet, 10 English, and 3 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

URAZOV, G.G. [deceased]; LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Refining lead from arsenic, tin and antimony by liquid molten alkali. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.2:77-84 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.
(Lead--Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

AUTHOR: Urazov, G.G., (Deceased) SOV/149-58-4-13/26
Lovchikov, V.S.,
Lipshits, B.M.

TITLE: ~~Oxidation of Arsenic~~, Tin, and Antimony in Refining Lead by Alkaline Melts (Okisleniye mysh'yaka, olova i sur'my pri rafinirovanii svintsa shchelochnymi plavami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 96-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results obtained by other workers (Ref.1-3) who had studied kinetics of the reactions occurring when fused NaOH and $NaNO_3$ are used for refining lead, prompted the present Authors to investigate the possibility of improving the efficiency of the refining process by separate oxidation of the main impurities (i.e. As, Sn and Sb) present in the crude metal. To this end, the effect of various factors on the rate of oxidation of these elements was studied in the following manner: Oxidising mixtures of various composition were added to impure lead melted in an electrically heated iron crucible and maintained at

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Oxidation of Arsenic, Tin and Antimony in Refining Lead by Alkaline Melts

constant temperature and the whole was continuously stirred with a mechanical stirrer. Samples of metal and the salt were taken at regular intervals and chemically analysed. The results were plotted in the form of graphs showing how under various experimental conditions the impurity content in the refined metal changed with time. It was found that: In air, the rate of oxidation of As by NaOH is considerably higher at 450°C than at 400°C (Fig.1). In dry nitrogen this reaction occurs at approximately the same rate in the case of arsenic but neither Sn nor Sb are oxidised by NaOH under these conditions (Fig.2). In air, both Sn and Sb react with NaOH but at a much slower rate than As (Fig.3), which at 450°C is almost completely oxidised after 1 hour's treatment. Complete oxidation of arsenic in 5 minutes can be attained if instead of NaOH a mixture of 78% NaOH and 22% Na_3SbO_4 is employed (Fig.4). It can be seen from Fig.4 that in the course of the reaction with As, sodium antimonate is reduced

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

Oxidation of Arsenic, Tin and Antimony in Refining Lead by Alkaline Melts

to metallic Sb, so that oxidation of As takes place according to the following reactions:

$$As + Na_3SbO_4 = Sb + Na_3AsO_4$$

$$2As + 5Na_3SbO_4 + 6NaOH = 2Na_3AsO_4 + 5Na_3SbO_3 + 3H_2O$$

Similar reactions take place between Na_3SbO_4 and Sn (Fig.5) but in this case 16 hours are necessary completely to oxidise the impurity. According to the law of mass action, it is lead that is oxidised in the first place during the refining process. PbO reacts with NaOH forming sodium plumbite which reacts with As, Sn and Sb to yield metallic lead and corresponding arsenates. (Fig.6 shows the rate of oxidation of As, Sn and Sb by a melt consisting of 80% NaOH and 20% NaCl to which a quantity of PbO, 20% higher than that necessary to oxidise the impurities present in the metal, has been added: Arsenic is almost completely oxidised in 10 minutes, while the content of metallic Sn and Sb is

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reduced in 3 hrs to 97 and 92% respectively). Although it would be possible to oxidise all these impurities with the aid of sodium plumbite, some lead oxide would remain after refining in the alkaline melt. For this reason it is necessary to oxidise the last traces of the impurities with $NaNO_3$. (The results of experiments in which the alkaline melt consisted of 80% NaOH and 20% NaCl with a quantity of $NaNO_3$ theoretically necessary to oxidise As and Sb has been added, are shown on Fig.7.) In the course of the refining process the impurities present in the alkaline melt displace each other in the following order: As, Sn, Sb, Pb. However, it is not possible to obtain melt containing one of these elements only, owing to the fact that the displacement process does not proceed to completion. This has been shown not only by the results of laboratory experiments, but also by a large scale production test, the results of which are reproduced on Fig.8. It was concluded that separate recovery of

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Oxidation of Arsenic, Tin and Antimony in Refining Lead by Alkaline Melts

the impurities under consideration may be expedient when the Sb content in the crude metal is several times higher than the content of the two other impurities (separately and jointly). In such a case, refining should be carried out in two stages: In the first stage As, Sn and a small proportion of Sb is recovered from the metal, while the bulk of the latter impurity is recovered in the second operation. There are 8 diagrams, 2 Soviet and 2 German references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut Tsvetnykh Metallov i Zolota, Kafedra Metallurgii Tyazhelykh Tsvetnykh Metallov (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold, Chair for Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 15th April, 1958.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Preparing antimony and tin from products of treating molten alkali-refined lead. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:78-81 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota, Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Production of tellurium concentrate fluxes produced by the alkali refining of lead. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.6:93-98 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Tellurium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

5(4)

SOV/78-4-2-29/40

AUTHORS: Urazov, G. G. (Deceased), Lipshits, B. M., Lovchikov, V. S.

TITLE: The Solubility Isotherms of the System $Na_2O-H_2O-Sb_2O_5$ at 25 and 75° (Izotermy rastvorimosti sistemy $Na_2O-H_2O-Sb_2O_5$ pri 25 i 75°)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 439-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solubility isotherms of the system $Na_2O-H_2O-Sb_2O_5$ were investigated for the first time at 25 and 75°. The synthesis of the compound $NaSbO_3.3H_2O$ is given. The solubility of sodium antimoniate in water, depending on the temperature, was investigated and it was found that the solubility increases considerably upon a temperature rise. The isothermal solubility diagram of the system $Na_2O-H_2O-Sb_2O_5$ at 25 and 75° was drawn. The following salts crystallize in the system at 25°: $NaSbO_3.3.5H_2O$; $NaSbO_3.1.5H_2O$; $Na_3SbO_4.6H_2O$ and Na_3SbO_4. The crystallization zones of these salts depend on the concentration

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

. The Solubility Isotherms of the System $Na_2O-H_2O-Sb_2O_5$ at 25 and 75°

of caustic soda. The salt $NaSbO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ crystallizes difficultly. In this system the following salts crystallize at 75°: $NaSbO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$; $Na_3SbO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ and Na_3SbO_4. The existence of these salts also depends on the concentration of caustic soda. Upon investigation of the solubility of newly produced sodium antimoniate the salt showed comparatively great solubility in the concentration range of caustic soda from 40-49 weight % NaOH at 75°. There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina (Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

5(2) SOV/78-4-1o-32/4o

AUTHORS: Urazov, G. G. (Deceased), Lipshits, B. M., Lovchikov, V. S.

TITLE: Isotherms of Solubility in the System Na_2O - H_2O - SnO_2 at 25 and 75°

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1o, pp 238o - 2383 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On refining lead by means of alkali an oxidation of tin occurs which passes over into the melt. In order to obtain the tin from the melt, the composition of the sodium salts of stannic acid and their solubility in sodium hydroxide must be known. To obtain these data, the system Na_2O - H_2O - SnO_2 was investigated.

The results are given in tables 1 and 2 and figures 1-3. At 25° and a concentration of NaOH between 10.95 - 36.9 wt% the salt $Na_2[Sn(OH)_6]$ crystallizes. At 75° this salt crystallizes in the concentration range of NaOH between 2o.74 - 45.88 wt%. At NaOh concentrations between 49.98 - 68.88 wt% the salt $Na_3[Sn(OH)_7]H_2O$ is stable. At both temperatures the increasing NaOH-concentration involves a decreasing solubility of the stannate. The following practical conclusions are drawn from the afore-mentioned: The melts of the alkaline lead refining can be granulated in a solu-

Card 1/2

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tion with 35% NaOH. There the tin forms the well filterable salt $Na_2[Sn(OH)_6]$. An increase of the sodium hydroxide concentration must be avoided because of the formation of a viscous pulp. The slime obtained by granulation of the melt can be filtered in hot state since the solubility of the sodium stannate in concentrated sodium lye is practically independent on temperature. The filter cake from sodium stannate must be washed with an alkaline solution, since it hydrolyzes with pure water. If it contains sodium antimonate, the sodium stannate can be separated from it by dissolving it by means of Ca-free water. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

5(2) SOV/80-32-5-11/52

AUTHORS: Urazov, G.G., Lipshits, B.M., Lovchikov, V.S.

TITLE: The Effect of Table Salt on the Solubility of Sodium Antimonate, Stannate and Arsenate in Aqueous Solutions of Caustic Soda

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 995-997 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the oxidation process of arsenic, tin and antimony has shown that table salt, which is used in the refining of lead, does not take part in the reactions, decreases the chemical activity of alkali melts and increases the time needed for oxidation. Experiments are made here using caustic soda (purified of sodium carbonate), chemically pure sodium chloride and especially prepared sodium antimonate, arsenate and stannate. The solubility of sodium antimonate in water at 25°C is 0.10% at 75°C - 0.58%. Table salt decreases the solubility. The principal effect being obtained by caustic soda, the presence of table salt in the solution is unnecessary. At a content of 350 g/l NaOH the effect of sodium

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

The Effect of Table Salt on the Solubility of Sodium Antimonate, Stannate and Arsenate in Aqueous Solutions of Caustic Soda

carbonate which reduces the solubility of sodium antimonate, is cancelled. Table salt decreases also the solubility of sodium stannate. At the mentioned content of NaOH the effect is not observed. The same effect is observed with sodium arsenate. The temperature is very important. On cooling sodium arsenate does not precipitate, but forms a crystalline structure.
There are: 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

URAZOV, G.G. [deceased]; LIPSHITS, B.M., LOVCHIKOV, V.S.

Solubility isotherm of the system $Na_2O - H_2O - As_2O_5$ at 75°. (concerning the process of the alkaline refining of lead). Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.4:950-952 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M.I. Kalinina.
(Sodium oxide) (Arsenic oxide) (Lead)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

URAZOV, G.G. [deceased]; LIPSHITS, B.M.; LOVCHIKOV, V.S.

Mutual effect of sodium arsenate, stannate, and antimonate on their solubility in alkaline solutions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.11:2509-2511 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Sodium arsenate) (Sodium stannate)
(Sodium antimonate)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, B.M.; SMIRNOVA, G.K.

Quantitative spot analysis of germanium with the use of phenylfluorone.
Zav.lab. 26 no.3:273-274 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I.Kalinina.
(Germanium--Analysis)
(Isoxanthenone)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of alkaline melts obtained as a result of zinc removal from lead. TSvet.met. 33 no.1:76-77 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

S/149/61/000/002/009/017
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Lovchikov, V.S., Lipshits, B.M., Obidina, L.A., Zubarev, Yu.V.

TITLE: On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 97 - 101

TEXT: The hydrometallurgical processing of alkali lead refining melts is accompanied by the distribution of tellurium over all the products. Tellurium may be concentrated in sodium antimonate by precipitation from strong alkali solutions with antimony metal. (See tsvetnaya metallurgiya, # 6, p. 93, 1959). To determine optimum conditions of this process a series of experiments were performed. The initial solution contained 1.1 g/l Te; 350 g/l NaOH and 65 g/l NaCl. Tellurium was extracted from the solution with CY-2 (SU-2) grade antimony of the following grain sizes: - 3.2+1.5 mm, - 1.5+0.85 mm; - 0.85+0.42 mm and - 0.42+ +0.25 mm. When precipitating tellurium the theoretical amount of antimony of the aforementioned granulometric composition was consumed, and also its two-, four- and nine-fold excess in relation to the theoretical consumption. The experiments

Card 1/4

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

were performed in a glass container with a mechanical mixer into which 500 ml of the alkali solution were filled. The solution was heated to 95°C. An iron-grid basket containing antimony metal was placed into the hot solution and the mixer was switched on. The temperature and volume of the solution, and the rotation speed of the mixer were kept constant. Samples of the solution were subjected to chemical analysis, as to their tellurium content. The results show that higher consumption of antimony and smaller grain size raise the rate of separating tellurium out of the solution. It is recommended to conduct tellurium extraction from a strong alkaline solution at 95°C with a nine-fold excess of antimony over the theoretical amount at -0.8+0.42 mm grain size for 3.5 hours. During reduction melting of sodium antimonate tellurium passes into the slag whose leaching out with water is accompanied by the formation of a solid residue containing over 3% Te. From this product Te may be leached out by an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide. To determine the optimum conditions of this process the authors studied the effect of temperature, the concentration of sodium sulfide in the initial solution, the liquid-solid ratio in the pulp and the time of leaching out. Leaching out of tellurium from the solid residue was made in a glass container with a

Card 2/4

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

mechanical mixer, using an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide and a solid residue, containing (in %): 3.2 Te; 14.0 Sb; 14.1 SiO_2; 7.51 CaO; 2.9 Fe_2O_3; 2.14 MgO and 0.18 Al_2O_3. The pulp volume and rotation speed of the mixer were maintained constant. The results obtained show that Te should be leached out from a solid residue by a solution containing 60 g/l Na_2S, for 5 hours at 95°C and 12:1 liquid-solid ratio in the initial pulp. This assures a 93% transition of Te into the solution. The solid residue (40%) contains (in %): 0.52 Te; 5.2 Sb; 29.7 SiO_2; 12.4 CaO; 4.1 Fe_2O_3; 3.8 MgO and 0.25 Al_2O_3. From the solution obtained tellurium was precipitated by sodium hydrosulfide (10 g per 1 g Te). Within 1.5 hours at 95°C, 95% Te in the form of metallic powder was extracted into the precipitate. The powder was extracted from the solution by filtrating the pulp. The dry powder contained 96% Te. After extracting tellurium a filtrate was obtained containing 32 g/l Na_2S and 20 g/l Na_2SO_3. The sodium hydrosulfide was removed from the solution with the aid of $Ca(OH)_2$. Optimum conditions for cleaning the sodium sulfide solution from sodium hydrosulfide were assured by using a 50% excess of calcium hydroxide in relation to the theoretical amount, and

Card 3/4

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

stirring of the pulp for one hour at 95°C. The solution so obtained may be used for leaching out tellurium from new portions of solid residue. There are 9 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals), Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov (Department of Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 4/4

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B110/B101

AUTHORS: Lipshits, B. M., Smirnova, G. K., and Kulikov, F. S.

TITLE: Determination of iron in highly pure antimony

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10, 1961, 1199 - 1200

TEXT: The determination of iron in Sb metal by means of thiocyanate is disturbed by the formation of a yellow precipitate. α, α'-dipyridyl forms a stable, soluble ferrodipyridyl complex ion, whose red color exactly obeys Lambert-Beer's law, and which is concentrated in a thin cresol layer. 1 - 5g of Sb metal was dissolved in a mixture of 5 parts of HCl 1:1 and 1 part of HNO_3, (1:1), and evaporated to dryness at $<100^{\circ}C$ since otherwise the iron volatilizes. The residue was dissolved in 50 ml solution of tartaric acid, NaCl, Na_2SO_3, and NaOH purified from iron, (to form the soluble Sb complex), and boiled for 3 - 5 min. The pH should be 3 - 4. 2.0 ml α, α'-dipyridyl solution was added, filled up to 50 ml, and colorimetric measurement was conducted after 1 hr. When red coloring fails to appear, 15 - 20 ml Sb solution and 1 ml colorless cresol are

Card 1/3

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Determination of iron in highly pure...

filled in portions into a separating funnel, and shaken each time for 2 min. After extraction of the Fe complex, 0.1 γ Fe in 5 g Sb may be visually determined by comparison with standard solutions. For plotting the calibration curve, standard solutions containing 0 - 5 γ Fe are filled with 1 ml 10% hydroxylamine solution, 0.2% α, α'-dipyridyl solution, and 5 ml acetate buffer (0.5 ml glacial acetic acid and 0.3 g sodium acetate in 100 ml H_2O). The solutions are filled up to 25 ml with H_2O and colorimetrically measured after 30 min on an ФЭК-Н-57 (FEK-N-57) with green light filter. Admixtures of Ni, Cd, As, Pb, Mn, Co, Bi, Ag, Pt, Au, Hg, Cu, Zn amounting to the 2 - 4 fold of the Fe content do not disturb. The acids used for dissolving Sb should be of special purity. 7.5 g NaCl, 15 g Na_2SO_3, 30 g tartaric acid, 10 - 11 g NaOH were dissolved in 150 ml aqua dest., shaken, brought to pH ~ 4 - 5 by means of NaOH or HCl, and boiled for 3 - 5 min. 45 ml α, α'-dipyridyl solution was added and left standing for 18 - 20 hr under seal. 70 ml cresol was added in the separating funnel, and the Fe-free aqueous layer was filtered off. The solution was investigated for the presence of Fe by means of 0.5 ml α, α'-dipyridyl solution and color comparison with aqua dest. When red coloring failed

Card 2/3

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to appear, the solution was filled up to 600 ml with H_2O.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina
(Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

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LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.; OBIDINA, L.A.; ZUBAREV, Yu.V.

Extraction of tellurium from saturated lead leaching reagents. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.2:97-101 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.
(Leaching)
(Tellurium--Metallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LOVCHIKOV, V.S.; LIPSHITS, B.M.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of the cake obtained in the alkali refining of lead. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.33:43-50 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Lead--Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, B.M.; ANDREYCHUK, A.M.; AGAFONOVA, G.S.

Colorimetric determination of copper in metallic mercury. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1075 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

BARYSHNIKOV, K.I.; BRISKIN, A.I.; VOROTYNTSEV, A.P.; GONCHAROV, P.I.; DEUGOV, Yu.V.; LIPSHITS, L.A.; MOKEYEV, N.I.; NAZAROV, A.V.; PETROV, L.P.; SERDYUK, D.S.; SMETANKIN, K.P.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary and chemical protection; pathology, clinical aspects, and treatment of poisoning. Manual for students and physicians] Sanitarno-khimicheskaia zashchita; patologiia, klinika i terapiia porazhenii otravliaiushchimi veshchestvami. Rukovodstvo dlia studentov i vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 434 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(CHEMICAL WARFARE--SAFETY MEASURES)

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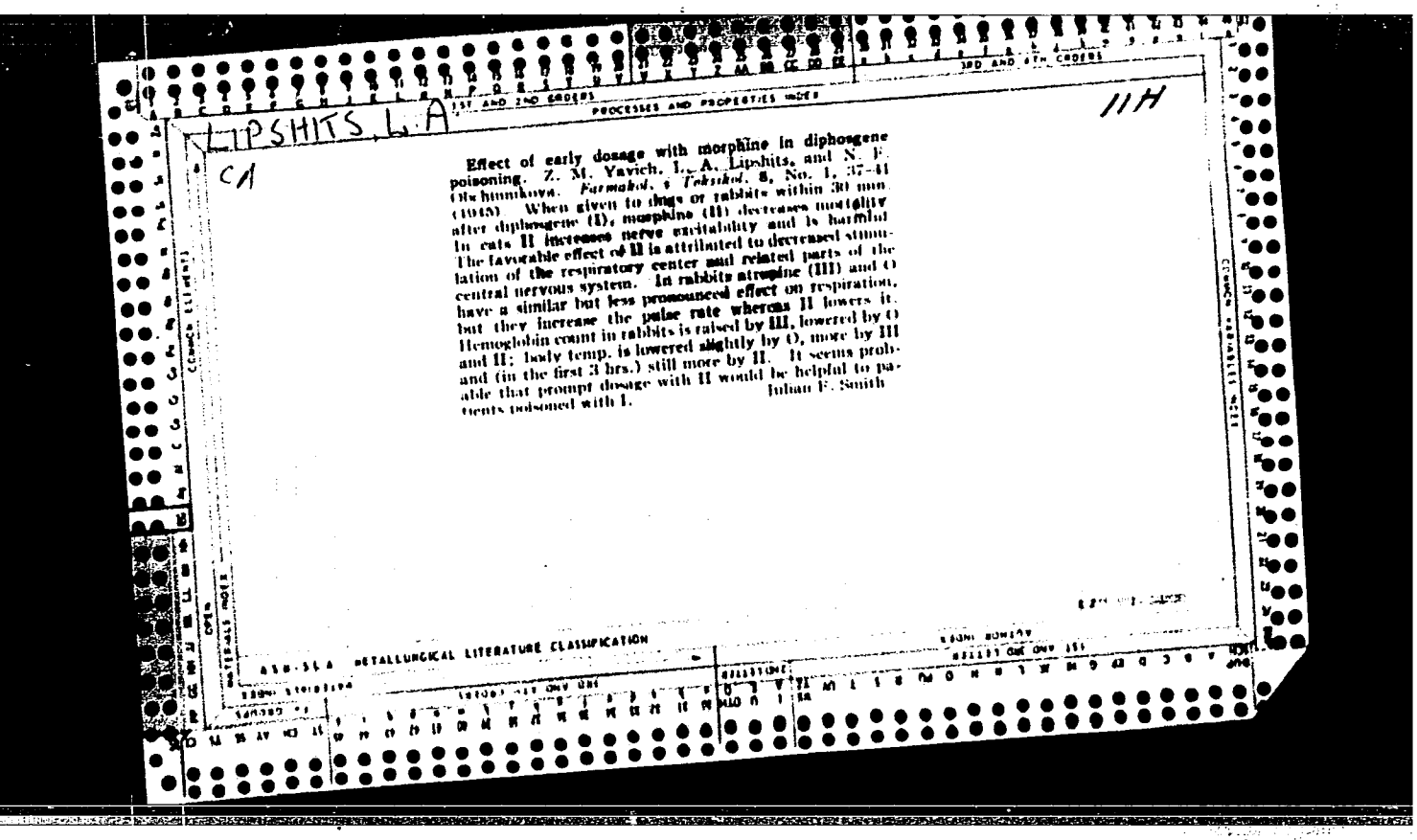

LIPSHITS, L. A.

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Effect of early dosage with morphine in diphosgene poisoning. Z. M. Yavich, L. A. Lipshits, and N. F. Okhunikova. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 1, 37-41 (1945). When given to dogs or rabbits within 30 min. after diphosgene (I), morphine (II) decreases mortality. In cats II increases nerve excitability and is harmful. The favorable effect of II is attributed to decreased stimulation of the respiratory center and related parts of the central nervous system. In rabbits atropine (III) and O have a similar but less pronounced effect on respiration, but they increase the pulse rate whereas II lowers it. Hemoglobin count in rabbits is raised by III, lowered by O and II; body temp. is lowered slightly by O, more by III and (in the first 3 hrs.) still more by II. It seems probable that prompt dosage with II would be helpful to patients poisoned with I.

Julian F. Smith

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIFSHITS, M. (Sarabev)

Evaluation of the exterior. Voen. znan. 40 no.9:46-47 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N. V.

Looms

Central woof fork on the machines At-175 SH Tekst. prom. no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V.

LIPSHITS, N.V.

Possibility for reducing the consumption of yarns in weaving.
Tekst. prom. 14 no.5:48 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Weaving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V.

The mechanism of double-action weft forks and the reverse motion of the batten on BI-N looms. Tekst.prom. 15 no.2:27-30 F '55. (Looms) (MLRA 8:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS,N.V.

Type of weft safety device on wide automatic looms. Tekst.prom. 15 no.9:18-21 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Looms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, Naum Veniaminovich; BITUNOV, Ye.I., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and maintenance of AT-175sh automatic loom] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie avtomaticheskikh tkatskikh stankov AT-175sh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 137 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Looms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~Research~~ on guard devices on automatic looms in the manufacture of woolen fabrics and the normalization of their work" Mos, 1957. 14 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Ed USSR. Mos Textile Institute), 100 copies (KL, 20-57, 94)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N. V.

LIPATENKOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; KAPRALOV, Mikhail Karpovich; BITUNOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; VAKUROV, Konstantin Viktorovich; KUZOVSKIN, Konstantin Sergeyevich; PAVLOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; KLOCHKOV, Ivan Nikitich; ZHITS, Margoliya Issyevna; KHROMOV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; LIPSHITS, N.V., redaktor; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I., redaktor; DMITRIYEVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Assembling and adjusting mechinery of looms with picker sticks; work practices of foremen and assistants in the Monin worsted mills] Ustanovka i naladka mekhanizmov tkatskikh stankov s verkhnim boem; obobshchennyi opyt raboty masterov i pomoshchnikov mastera Moninskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata. Pod red. N.V.Lipshitsa. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl.SSSR, 1957. 109 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Looms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Standardising the operation of weft protectors on automatic looms. Tekst.prom. 18 no.5:29-32 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Looms)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V.

Growth prospects for the woolen industry in the Bryansk Economic Region. Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:4-5 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Bryanskogo sovnarkhoza.

(Bryansk Province--Woolen and worsted manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V., kand. tekhn.nauk

Part 2: Cloth manufacture. Tekst. prom. 19 no.5:33-37 My '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

VOLKOV, F.S.; LIPSHITS, N.V.

Complete modernization of equipment. Tekst.prom. 19 no.10:
65-68 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Bryanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Volkov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Bryanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Lipshits).
(Bryansk Province--Textile industry)

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NARINSKIY, M.I., inzh.; LIPSHITS, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Useful book on the economics of the woolen and worsted industry of the U.S.S.R. ("Woolen and worsted industry of the U.S.S.R. an basic directions of its expansion" by V.E.Gusev, I.E.Rudenko. Reviewed by M.I.Marinskii, N.V.Lipshits). Tekst.prom. 20 no.5:80-82 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Woolen and worsted industry) (Gusev, V.E.) (Rudenko, I.E.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, Naum Veniaminovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KLEYN, Aleksandr Kazimirovich; RUKHLYA, Ivan Ivanovich; MUKHANOV, P.Ya., retsenzent; NIKITIN, M.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Overall redesigning of the automatic AT-175-Sh loom; from the work practices of the Klintsy Fine Woolen-Cloth Factory named after the Komintern and of the Bryansk Woolen and Worsted Combine] Kompleksnaia modernizatsiia avtomaticheskikh tkatskikh stankov AT-175-Sh; iz opyta raboty Klintsovskoi tonkosukonnoi fabriki imeni Kominterna i Brianskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Bryansk Province--Looms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, Naum Veniaminovich; MOTALYGA, Aleksandr Yegorovich; MUKHANOV, P.Ya., retsenzent; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Automatic looms for the woolen and worsted industry] Avtomaticheskie tkatskie stanki dlia sherstianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 230 p. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.

Experimental exemplary silk combine. Tekst. prom. 23 no.7: 17-19 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut No.1.
(Leninabad—Silk manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, R.U.

Effect of biologically active substances of exudate on phagocytosis. Arkh.pat., Moskva 13 no.3:29-34 May-June 51. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Physiology (Head--Prof. D.Ye. Al'pern, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR), Khar'kov Medical Institute.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

AL'PERN, D.Ye.;LIPSHITS, R.U.

Reflex mechanism of the effect of adenosintriphosphoric acid on vascular permeability and on migration of leukocytes in inflammation. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 89 no. 2:363-364 11 Mar 1953. (CLML 24:1)

1. Presented by Academician N. N. Anichkov 2 January 1953. 2. Khar'kov State Medical Institute.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

LIPSHITS, R.U.

Effect of adenosine triphosphate and adenylic acid on phagocytosis in vivo. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:88 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030008-8

Lipshits R. U.

Vascular permeability and chemotaxis under conditions of altered nervous system function. R. U. Lipshits (Med. Inst., Kharkov). *Arkh. Patol.* 18, No. 1, 45–9 (1956).—The effect of adenylic complex substances on the permeability and emigration of leucocytes was studied in rabbits. Injections were made intradermally into skin areas of the abdomen in doses of 0.002–0.25 mg. in 0.2 ml. of soln. Controls consisted of 0.2 ml. intradermal injections of physiol. saline. Animals were then injected intravenously with 10 ml. of 1% trypan blue. Adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) was used in the form of its Na salt. Reaction symptoms began to appear 5 min. following the skin injections, as blue circular areas, and reaching a max. in 15–20 min. Another set of rabbits was injected with turpentine in the pleural cavity and the resulting exudate tested as above. A fraction of this exudate was tested similarly. This fraction is supposed to contain leucotaxine. Neither injection produced any noteworthy results. Ten to 60 min. after the exptl. injections, the affected skin areas were studied histologically. ATP was found to possess the highest degree of chemotactic properties, exceeding its leucotactic properties. Changes in the vascular permea-

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bility appeared to have had no effect on leucocytic emigration. No parallelism was discernible between the intensity of ATP chemotaxis and changes in vascular permeability. Combined urethan and veronal narcotic sleep was produced in rabbits and the effect of ATP injection was studied 8-24 hrs. from the onset of narcosis. Under these conditions the vascular permeability was enhanced, and the deposition of the trypan blue in the injected areas was vastly increased. Expts. with rabbits lead to the conclusion that in narcotic sleep ATP does not manifest any noteworthy vascular permeability changes or chemotaxis. The action of ATP on vascular permeability is dependent upon the functional state of the higher regions of the nervous system and reflex processes lie at the base of ATP action on vascular permeability and the emigration of leucocytes. B. S. Levine

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